II. PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.

		Rs.
(a) Establishment of travelling dispensaries	...	16,000
(b) Provision of drinking water wells	...	5,000
(c) Anti-Malaria operations and sanitation	...	6,000
(d) Starting of Maternity Homes	...	8,000
Total	...	35,000

III. OTHER SCHEMES.

		Rs.
(i) Housing facilities.—		
Grant-in-aid for the construction of houses	...	1,15,500
(ii) Cottage Industries.—		
(a) Basket-making	...	5,000
(b) Rope-making	...	4,500
(c) Bee-keeping	...	5,000
Total	...	14,500
Total	...	2,00,000

The Commissioner for Local Self-Government will immediately formulate proposals for the utilisations of the grants made available for each purpose as above, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Public Health, and the Director of Industries and Commerce and start the institutions at centres where there is a concentration of population of these classes with the co-operation of the Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners concerned. He will also arrange to have well works started wherever necessary and arrange for the distribution of the grants for the construction of houses on the same basis as that for the members of the Depressed Classes.

Prompt and urgent action should be taken in the matter and the institutions started or the amenities provided within the minimum period possible. The Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Public Health and the Director of Industries and Commerce are requested to co-operate with the Commissioner for Local Self-Government in this matter and provide all necessary help. The entire grant of Rs. two lakhs made available should be utilised during the current year.

Of the grant made by the Government of India, 25 per cent will be paid now and the balance towards the end of the year on the basis of the actual expenditure. The Commissioner for Local Self-Government will take action to draw the grant through the Accountant-General.

A. S. KHALEEL,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1950-51.

READ—

Letter No. D1. 6810-90 of 51-52, dated 9th June 1952, from the Director of Public Instruction, forwarding the report on Public Instruction for the year 1950-51 together with his concluding remarks and a set of Form A.

ORDER No. E. 7624-700—EDN. 111-51-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1952.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A., continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director toured for 69 days, visited or inspected 132 institutions and offices and attended or presided over 180 meetings and conferences. The touring and inspection work of the Inspectors continued to be satisfactory.

4. *Institutions.*—The total number of educational institutions (public and recognised) excluding literacy classes increased by 238 to 11,475 while the total number of institutions during the year was 13,871 as compared to 15,239 of the previous year. The recognised public institutions comprised 27 Arts, Science and Oriental Colleges including one centrally administered Research Institution, 10 professional colleges, 921 Secondary Schools (inclusive of 210 High Schools and Military College of Central Government), 10,184 Primary Schools, 57 Nursery Schools, 101 Basic Schools, 174 Special Schools and the University. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions.

On an average, there was one High School for every three Middle Schools as against 4 in previous year and 13 Primary Schools for each Middle School as against 14 in the last year. Excluding literacy classes, for the whole State, there was one institution for every 2·57 square miles and 790 persons.

5. *Scholars.*—The total number of pupils in all kinds of educational institutions was 919,320, of whom 652,784 were boys and 266,536 girls, the ratio of boys to girls was nearly 2 : 5. The increase in the number of pupils was shared by all types of recognised institutions while there was fall in strength by 29,864 pupils in literacy classes consequent on the reduction in the number of classes by 1,397. The percentage of men scholars under instruction to the total men population was 14·0 and 6·05 in respect of women while to the total it was 10·13.

6. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Public Instruction amounted to Rs. 3,11,43,520 and was met from the following sources :—

....	1950–51		1949–50	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Government Funds	2,46,86,288	79·26	2,05,63,577	80·20
2. District Board and Municipal Funds.	5,37,226	1·73	3,91,490	1·53
3 Fees	38,40,641	12·32	31,78,677	12·40
4 Other sources	20,79,365	6·68	15,05,727	5·87
Total ...	3,11,43,520	100·00	2.56,39,471	100·00

The expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 8,65,377 which formed 2·8 per cent of the total expenditure on Public Instruction while Rs. 39,37,170 or 12·65 on buildings with equipment and Rs. 39,77,946 or 12·77 on scholarships and miscellaneous items of expenditure were spent during the year. The total direct expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 2,23,63,027 or 71·81 per cent of the total expenditure while the indirect expenditure of Rs. 87,80,493 formed 28·19 per cent of the total expenditure.

7. *Primary Education.*—There were 10,184 Primary Schools for Boys and Girls with a total enrolment of 635,206 pupils as against 10,014 schools with a strength of 634,181 in the previous year. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was Rs. 85,88,010 as against Rs. 89,51,435 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly the savings on the abolition of compulsory attendance scheme in 27 taluks.

8. *Secondary Education.*—The number of High Schools for boys increased by 18 to 173 and that of girls by 2 to 36. The total number of pupils of the High Schools for boys and girls was 51,184 and 11,300, respectively.

The number of Middle Schools for boys increased by 23 to 770 and that of girls decreased by 1 to 114. The total number of pupils of the Middle Schools for boys and girls was 1,62,344 and 22,611, respectively.

The number of Secondary Schools both for boys and girls was 920 with a total strength of 196,255 pupils (162, 344 boys and 33,911 girls) as against 896 such schools with a total strength of 181,862 pupils (150,790 boys and 31,072 girls) in the previous year. In addition, there were 46,891 pupils receiving Middle School education in 584 New Type Middle Schools.

The number of practical instruction classes attached to Government High and Middle Schools in the State remained the same as in previous year, *viz.*, 77.

Satisfactory arrangements were made for imparting training in Physical culture activities in all Secondary Schools of the State. Adequate attention was paid to extra curricular activities by providing field and group games on systematic lines.

There were 202 Hostels and Boarding Homes and Orphanages for boys and girls as against 196 in the previous year.

9. *University Education.*—There were in all 36 Arts, Science, Professional and Oriental Colleges affiliated to or run by the University. The Oriental Colleges were under the control of the Education Department. Of the 36 colleges, 21 were Arts, Science and Intermediate Colleges while 10 colleges were professional and 5 were for Oriental studies.

The number of scholars in Arts, Science and Professional Colleges was 18,183 as detailed hereunder :—

Arts, Science and Intermediate Colleges		14,107
Professional Colleges		4,076
	Total ...	18,183

The total expenditure on Collegiate Education (General and Professional) amounted to Rs. 33,29,099 as compared to Rs. 30,50,401 for nine months of the previous year.

10. *Training of Teachers.*—There were two institutions that provided training of the secondary grade and six of the primary grade. In addition, there was one institution for women in Civil Area for training of women teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools in Civil Area.

A special Teachers' Training Centre which was opened at Vidyanagar during the year 1948-49 for training of 300 teachers every year was continued during the year. By the end of March 1951, 753 teachers had been trained from the commencement of the course in 1948-49.

11. *Professional, Technical and Special Education.*—There were five Sanskrit Institutions of the collegiate grade. The number of Sanskrit Schools was 86. Of these 45 were Sanskrit Patasalas and 41 Veda Patasalas. The number of Commercial Schools was 49 (35). There were 11 Industrial Schools and one Vocational Institute at Mysore. There were also five Occupational Institutes, three Agricultural Schools, two Engineering Schools and one Medical School.

12. *Basic Education.*—The Basic Training Centre at Vidyanagar was continued for the purpose of training teachers and 54 teachers underwent training during the year. There was also a practising Basic School attached to the Training Centre with all the Basic Grades. On 31st March 1950, there were 101 Basic Schools, including the Practising Basic School, with a total strength of 6,744 pupils inclusive of 1,796 girls. The total direct expenditure incurred on Basic Education Centre was Rs. 71,351 (including the Practising Basic School) and Rs. 1,32,547 on the other Basic Schools in the State.

13. *Social Education.*—The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year under report. The Council conducted 2,396 literacy classes (including 270 classes exclusively for women) as against 3,784 (including 255 classes for women) in the previous year. There were 2,337 Libraries including Rural and Moving Libraries under the control of the Council as against 2,158 Rural Libraries in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by the Council was 4,91,308, of which the Government contributed Rs. 4,59,491.

Vidyapeeta started at Nanjangud to train persons for rural leadership and vocational training in Cottage Industries like weaving, thread-making, etc., continued its activities during the year. Students' Social Service Camps were conducted in all the Districts of the State. Training camps for the Taluk Supervisors and teachers of literacy classes were organised. The Publication Section of the Council

continued the printing of monthly magazine "Pustaka Prapancha" and weekly newspaper "Belaku" for use in libraries. Exhibition of films played a very important role in popularising Adult Education during the year under report. Several demonstrations of Folk Arts were organised in different parts of the State under the auspices of Local Adult Education Centres.

Miscellaneous—Pre-Primary or Nursery Education.—There were 57 (54) Nursery Schools including 5 Government Institutions with a strength of 3,895 (2,915) pupils. The Training Section in Nursery Education in the Maharani's Training College was continued during the year.

Education of the Handicapped.—There were two institutions for the physically handicapped, one at Mysore managed by Government and the other at Bangalore managed by the Corporation. The strength of these schools was 116 (117).

Education of Scheduled and Depressed Classes.—Education in all grades is free to pupils of these classes and they are from payment of admission, tuition and examination fees also. While there is no restriction for admission of the pupils of these classes in general schools, separate schools are also maintained for their benefit wherever necessary. There is a separate Advisory Education Committee to suggest ways and means of promoting education among the pupils of the depressed classes.

There were 465 (449) separate schools for depressed classes with a total strength of 17,687 (18,612) pupils. The total number of depressed class pupils studying in all grades of education, including those in the University was 79,725 (81,499).

There were 49 Hostels and Boarding Homes exclusively intended for boys and girls of Depressed Class community. Of these, 11 were Government and the rest aided. Liberal grants were sanctioned to aided hostels and in addition, a grant of Rs. 8 per mensem per boarder was paid to the management.

Education of Muslims.—There were 1,229 (1,216) separate institutions with a strength of 75,078 (73,146) for the education of Muslim boys and girls. Besides 20,402 pupils were studying in other general schools making a total of 95,480 (92,910).

Education of Women.—The number of separate institutions for women was 1,013 (1,004) inclusive of 270 literacy classes conducted by Mysore State Adult Education Council with a total strength of 104,524 pupils. Of the institutions, 3 were Colleges, 36 High Schools, 114 Middle Schools, 61 New Type Middle Schools, 522 Lower Primary Schools and 277 other schools (including 270 literacy classes). In addition to 100,313 girl pupils in girl schools, there were 166,223 girl-students in boys' institutions making a total of 266,536 as against 258,903 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on Women's Education of all grades of institutions was Rs. 27,96,608.

Scholarships.—A sum of Rs. 5,87,400 was provided in the Budget of the year under scholarships. Of this, a sum of Rs. 4,80,900 was provided for award of scholarships to students in all High and Middle Schools and Rs. 1,06,500 for award of scholarships in foreign countries and the balance was set apart for other financial help.

Medical Inspection.—During the year under report Medical Inspection of school boys was in force in all the Government Schools in the Corporation area of Bangalore and 82 mofussil centres. Seven hundred and fifty-four girls studying in the Boys' High Schools were also examined.

Scout Movements.—There were 45,680 scouts of all ranks in the State. A number of Rover Crews rendered valuable service under the Rural Development Scheme in the Districts of Shimoga, Kolar and Mysore. All the 15 District Scout Councils in the State were working satisfactorily.

Encouragement to Authors.—Subventions were paid to 29 authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made under "Encouragement to Authors" during the year under report. Copies of books and journals purchased were distributed among the schools.

General.—Hindi as a compulsory non-examination subject was introduced in I and II year classes of all High Schools during the year.

The scheme of compulsory attendance in force in 27 taluks of the State was abandoned as it was found ineffective.

With a view to introducing Bharat Seva Dal into the schools, 100 Departmental teachers from High and Middle Schools were given training in April 1950. A grant of Rs. 47,000 was sanctioned to the Bharat Seva Dal Organisation.

The scheme of National Cadet Corps Junior Division was initiated and the units were raised in 6 High Schools of the State.

The scheme of Visual Education at the selected 18 centres of the State was initiated during the second half of the school year and about 43,445 pupils drawn from 51 High Schools and 87 Middle Schools were benefited by the scheme.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

M. S. SWAMINATHAN,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

Passes orders on the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the Inauguration of the proposed Committee on Educational Reform in Mysore.

READ—

Letter dated 28th August 1952, from the Director of Public Instruction, submitting proposals in connection with the inauguration of the proposed Committee on Educational Reform in Mysore.

ORDER NO. E. 7613-23—EDN. 84-52-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1952.

The Director of Public Instruction requests sanction to arrange for a formal function for the inauguration of the proposed Committee on Educational Reform in Mysore at Mysore on 26th September 1952, *i.e.*, the day of Saraswati Awahana, he being authorised to be in charge of the inaugural function. This is sanctioned.

The Director of Public Instruction is permitted to send invitations in his name to Educationists and other distinguished personages outside the State also. The function may be held in the Jagan Mohan Palace with the concurrence of the Palace Authorities.

The Director, Government Printing, is authorised to undertake and execute all printing work in this connection including invitations on a rush basis at the request of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University and the other Heads of Departments and the Local Bodies at Mysore are requested to co-operate with the Director of Public Instruction in organising this function and to render every facility required by him in this connection.

The Director requests sanction for a lumpsum grant of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only) to meet the expenses connected with this function. This is also sanctioned subject to the condition that the expenditure should be kept down to the minimum possible. The cost will be met from the sanctioned grants of the Department for the current year. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to take all necessary steps connected with the successful organisation of this function.

M. S. SWAMINATHAN,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government Press, Bangalore.